

Bibliographic Identification

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Abstract

The results of the international studies showed significantly lower level in psychomotor development of children from orphanages in comparison to their peers from majority society. There is currently no study in Czech Republic. Therefore it is important to analyze children in Czech Republic in this field.

Objective:

The aim of this study is to compare the level of psychomotor development and anthropometric indicators of children in orphanages in Prague with their peers from majority society.

Methods:

This dissertation is a type of quantitative research. The dissertation has the character of empirical and theoretical work. This research used method of observation. The psychomotor development of children was tested with the Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency, Second Edition (BOT-2), which contains 52 items, divided into 12 dimensions. The sample size consists of 449 probands, 224 boys and 225 girls from the Prague region. In orphanages were tested 105 children (57 boys and 48 girls). The Elementary and nursery schools were selected based on quota sampling demographic position and the educational system without extended teaching of physical education. The anthropometric indicators were determined with the anthropometric, calibrated scale Soehnle and BIA 2000M. We used for data processing confirmatory factor analysis and parametric and non-parametric tests.

Results:

The original four-factor model BOT-2 is suitable for testing in the Czech environment for all age group. CFA verified the structural hypothesis diagnostic tool BOT-2 in Czech environment. Czech models showed appropriate fit $CFI > 0,95$ and $RMSE < 0,08$. The basic file of orphanages in Prague identified the largest age group in institutions care 13, 14 and 15 years. The results did not confirm the factual or statistical differences in dimensions psychomotor, bilateral coordination ($p = 0,12$; $\eta^2 = 0,07$) and balance ($p = 0,10$; $\eta^2 = 0,08$) between the groups orphanages their peers from majority society. In case of anthropometric indices there were not found factual or statistical differences compared to standards in society. Differentiation was confirmed in psychomotor development between the gender. Groups of girls reached statistically better results in comparison to boys dimensions of fine motor control ($p < 0,01$; $\eta^2 = 0,49$) and bilateral coordination ($p < 0,01$; $\eta^2 = 0,37$). The main factors identified discomfort between the results of international research and the results of our study is specificity of the Czech environment and diversity in the context of institutional care.

Limits of work:

The results of research cannot be generalized to the entire population in the Czech Republic. Investigation was focused narrowly on the Capital city of Prague. Other important determinants were not monitored as level of physical activity or diet in children. These determinants could significantly affect the results of research.

Key words:

Orphanages, motor skills, Bruininks-Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency Second Edition, anthropometric indicators

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